

COUNTRY East Germany REPORT NO. 5800100001-9

TOPIC Military Information from Doeberitz

EVALUATION see below PLACE OBTAINED [redacted]

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DATE OF CONTENT [redacted]

DATE OBTAINED [redacted]

PREPARED 3 December 1952

REFERENCES [redacted]

PAGES 4 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE) [redacted]

REMARKS [redacted]

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1. On 28 and 30 October 1952, about 35 trucks of Unit I, occupied by numerous troops entered the Adler and Loewen Kaserne, south of Highway No 103, Doeberitz (N 53/2 65). On 1 November, eight T-34 tanks, [redacted] arrived at the installation. As all these vehicles and the uniforms of the troops were heavily soiled, [redacted] the troops returned from a large exercise. On 3 November, the Adler and Loewen Kaserne were occupied to capacity by about 1,500 troops. At 10 a.m. on 7 November, about 30 groups, each of 50 men and 3 or 4 officers, fell in on the athletic field. A general addressed the troops who subsequently marched past him in review. On 15 October, [redacted] in mess halls of building No 14, large pictures of Colonel Kolozkin (fnu), commanding officer of Unit I; a Soviet soldier with a Soviet flag, which had a 3,91 in the upper left corner; and two escort officers.

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2. On 22 October, another 100 troops from the Loewen and Adler Kaserne were earmarked for discharge. A general [redacted] attended the final roll call. Subsequently, the discharges left for the U.S.S.R. On 23 October, normal training activity was observed, with the infantry marching out in small groups for field training and the recruits drilling in the installation area. On 24 October, Colonel Kolozkin (fnu) addressed about 400 officers and EM in [redacted] a briefing for a large field exercise. T-34 tanks [redacted] were outside the tank garages. [redacted]

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On 25, 28 and 30 October, 96, 60 and 300 trained soldiers from the Loewen and Adler Kaserne were discharged and left for the U.S.S.R. A discharge ceremony for trained personnel was held and was attended by a general, who [redacted] Each soldier was given a new uniform with red-bordered black epaulettes and without branch of service insignia and a diploma. On 29 October, a general, who had not been seen before was in the installation. He [redacted]

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4. During the period from 26 to 31 October, the Loewen Kaserne south of Highway No 103, was occupied about 60 to 70 percent by troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets. About 500 trained personnel, including NCOs and technical sergeants, were discharged during the same period and left for the U.S.S.R. On 26 October, eight trucks occupied by about 150 acting corporals, NCOs and technical sergeants with new uniforms went to the Dallgow railroad station. [REDACTED]

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the barracks yard. They appeared to have just returned from a large exercise. At 9 a.m. on 28 October, five trucks occupied by 60 acting corporals, NCOs and technical sergeants with new uniforms and, on 29 October, about 20 trucks with about 300 personnel with the same ranks went to the Dallgow railroad station. All troops wore red-bordered black epaulets. A general [REDACTED] attended the discharge ceremony of the personnel mentioned above, later inspected the barracks installation. On 30 October, 300 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets and armed with carbines engaged in drill.¹

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6. During the period from 12 October to 2 November, the Olympisches Dorf, 2 km west of Altes Lager was occupied to capacity as previously by Unit Kovalov, engineer unit Popov and a new AT unit, the latter numbering more than 2,000 men. Unit Kovalov almost daily left the installation for field training with small arms and light mortars. Intensive instruction was observed in the billets. On 2 November, 10 officers and 250 EM left on 12 trucks for marksmanship training with rifles. Unit Popov daily engaged in engineer training in the area north of Olympisches Dorf. Small arms firing with live ammunition was practiced at newly built firing ranges in the area north of the Olympisches Dorf. Seventy-five heavy AT guns, most of them 76.2-mm guns, and a few light mortars were observed with the new AT unit, which allegedly ^{was} commanded by a general, Lieutenant Colonel Knochkov (fnu) who wore silver epaulets was chief administrative officer of the entire unit. The unit was subdivided in three elements, the first including 100 officers and commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Boshkov (fnu), the second including 80 officers and commanded by Major Doroshenko (fnu) and the third including 50 officers and commanded by Major Keyakov (fnu). Prior to 2 November, the unit mostly engaged in fatigue duty, the erection of wire fences, and road work.

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Small groups of 20 soldiers were seen in the field with gas masks and submachine guns. On 20 October, 6 officers and 200 men, carrying 82-mm mortars and equipped with 12 to 15 x 76.2-mm guns towed by trucks left the installation for the area south of Highway No 103.

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7. In mid-October, Major Rodikov (fnu) who, in 1951, had been commander of a battalion with 122-mm field howitzers in the Olympisches Dorf and, allegedly, is now stationed in Krampnitz near Potsdam, was seen at Olympisches Dorf.⁴ During the period from 20 to 26 October, six soccer teams and three handball teams from Fuesersteinberg, Frankfurt/Oder and Neuruppin were stationed at Olympisches Dorf. Several contests which also involved teams from other barracks installations in Doeberitz, took place. The instruction of soldiers in the operation of technical installations, which started some months ago, terminated with an examination during the period from 23 to 25 October. The examinations were given by Colonel Kolpin (fnu), chief administrative officer of the Doeberitz military post, a German chief engineer from Doeberitz, another officer and a Russian engineer in civilian clothes. The latter two were allegedly from Potsdam.⁵

8. [REDACTED]

9. During the period from 15 to 26 October, the Olympisches Dorf, 2 km west of Altes Lager, was occupied to capacity by troops, most of which wore red-bordered black epaulets. [REDACTED] a rear detail of a unit which had left for Zeestow north of Wustermark during the preceding weeks, left for Krampnitz near Potsdam on 15 October; and that, a few days later, a new unit had arrived at Olympisches Dorf. [REDACTED] this unit was under the command of Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel Bachko (fnu). [REDACTED]

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10. On 20 and 23 October, only two of the permanent tank garages in Neues Lager west of Altes Lager were occupied by about 20 T-34 tanks, most of them with a short-barreled gun, and including a few T-34/85 tanks. [REDACTED] while two other garages were occupied by a total of 25 trucks. One quartering building was occupied by 20 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with tank insignia, while another building quartered a bakery unit. Source expressed the belief that the unit with red-bordered black epaulets with tank insignia was an instruction unit.

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11. On 20 and 23 October, 3 BA-64 armored scout cars [REDACTED] and 4 sidecar motorcycles left Neues Lager, coming from the direction of Altes Lager.⁶

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1. Comment. Compared with previous reports, the occupation of the Adler and Loewen Kaserne appears to be unchanged. [redacted] 25X1
- The 19th Mecz Regt, the 219th Tank Regt and the 12d Gds Hvy Tank SP Regt, all of the 1st Mecz Div, are stationed in the installation. The total strength of these units [redacted] 25X1
- of the present report is considered too low. It is estimated that about 5,000 are quartered there. It is possible that elements of these units held exercises near the post in late October 1952. [redacted] 25X1
- [redacted] in early November. [redacted] The exchange of personnel was repeatedly reported [redacted] The general mentioned in paragraph 2 of the present report, belongs to the Hq Second Gds Mecz Army, [redacted] Colonel Kolozkin who was known previously presumably is commander of the 19th Mecz Regt. 25X1

2. [redacted] 25X1

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3. Comment. The Olympisches Dorf, as previously, is occupied by the 2d Light Arty Brig (US), a unit, probably instruction and training unit, of the 1st Mecz Div under the command of Colonel Kovalov (fnu) who was known previously, and the 18th (?) Ingr Bn of the 1st Mecz Div under the command of Major Popov (fnu). [redacted] 25X1
- Lieutenant Colonel Knochkov, according to credible information, was carried as commanding officer of a 76.2-mm AT regiment and Lieutenant Colonel Boshkov, as administrative officer of the brigade mentioned above. The light mortars observed [redacted] of the present report most probably do not belong to the brigade, but, presumably, to Unit Kovalov. The rear detail [redacted] 25X1
- [redacted] of the present report probably is the rear detail of the 11th Gds AT Arty Brig (?) which, however, had already moved to Bernau in mid-September. [redacted] Lieutenant Colonel Bachko probably is Lieutenant Colonel Boshko (fnu). 25X1

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4. Comment. According to unconfirmed information [redacted] 25X1
- 152-mm guns were observed in Olympisches Dorf in mid-April 1952, which might have belonged to the 283d (?) Gds How Arty Regt of the 1st Mecz Div. [redacted] Possibly, elements of this regiment were stationed there temporarily. Their permanent quarters are believed to be in Altes Lager. A transfer to the billets of the 10th Gds Tank Div in Krampnitz is doubted. 25X1

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5. Comment. Information on the instruction courses was obtained previously. In these courses Soviet soldiers were trained to substitute for German specialists in barracks installations. [redacted] 25X1
- [redacted] one Colonel Kolpin as chief administrative officer of the Doeberitz military post. 25X1

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6. Comment. Tank garages of the units stationed in the Adler and Loewen Kaserne are believed to be in Neues Lager. [redacted] 25X1
- [redacted] possibly, the unidentified tank training battalion of the 1st Mecz Div is stationed there. Provided that the observation [redacted] was correct, the short-barreled T-34 tanks presumably are SU 122 guns. As, however, the Soviet Army is usually no longer equipped with SU 122 guns, [redacted] JSU 152 guns. 25X1

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